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## New Hork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be anthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. ertake to return rejected Communications.

D. KIMBALL, No. 17 Market-square, is our Agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE in PROVIDENCE.

The regatta at Worcester yesterday attracted a large concourse of people. The first prize for sixoared boats was won by the "Yale," which beat the "Harvard" by two seconds, making the three miles in 19 minutes 14 seconds. The first prize for four-oared boats was won by the Leader of Williamsburgh, and that for single sculls by the Olivia Roberts of New-York.

The steamship Moses Taylor arrived from Aspinwall yesterday, with more than \$2,000,000 in treasure and the California mails of the 6th inst. There is no news of importance from the Pacific. The great item of interest from Central America concerns the discovery in the Indian graves, of which there are great numbers in New Granada, of golden images and vessels. These novel gold diggings have proved productive, and are attracting many miners. The Cass-Herran treaty did not reach Bogota in season to be ratified this year, Congress having adjourned. The Congress of Chili had been opened by the President with a temperate address. The army was to be reduced to a peace footing, the revolution being over. In Peru disaffection was spreading, and it was thought that President Castilla's term of power was drawing to a close. He had determined to make war on

The Europa's advices give some additional information, though not so much as was hoped, respecting the treaty of peace. Sardinia's new boundary is the line of the Mineio, Austria retaining the Quadrangle. The princes of Tuscany and Modena return to their respective States, and a universal amnesty is granted. But we have no further light on the nature of the Italian Confederation and the new powers of the Pope, who had, according to a letter from Rome, written Napoleon on the 8th that he should demand of the Catholic Powers armed intervention. It was rumored that Cardinal Antonelli would be dismissed. Count Cavour and his associates in office had resigned, and a new Sardinian ministry. Count Arese at its head, had been formed. This step shows the feeling in Italy, as do reports of troubles in Venetia and Tuscany, disaffection in Milan, and a purpose on the part of Garibaldi to continue the contest. The Parisian populace murmured at the terms of the peace, but it is probable that the triumphant entry of Napoleon nto the capital at the head of the army of Italy will quiet them. The proclamation of Napoleon to his troops and of Victor Emanuel to the people of Lombardy, are given entire in our telegraphic summary. The Federal Council of Switzerland have disbanded the troops called out during the war, and will propose severe measures to prevent Swiss entering foreign military service. Orders had been transmitted to the Prussian troops on the march to halt where they were, and the pro- Thursday the 11th. posal made to the Federal Diet had been withdrawn. Further accounts of the mutiny of some Swiss troops at Naples, affirm that in its suppression, seventy-five of the malcontents were killed and two hundred and thirty-three wounded.

It seems from the intelligence received by the Europa, that the Italian Confederation announced by Napolcon III. as one of the bases of his Peace with Francis Joseph, is a thing of most vague and precarious proportions. So far, it is simply a notion to which Austria has consented, but which has still to be submitted to the Italian Governments. It does not appear that even Sardinia, whose King, by the way, was apparently not consulted in the conclusion of the Peace, has agreed to join it, though he must of course do as he is told; while there is a rumor that the Pope, the proposed honorary head of the Federation, has written to Louis Napoleon that he shall seek the protection of the Catholic Powers-rather a doubtful refuge just at this moment, when it is against France that he wants to be protected. As for the lately banished Monarchs of Tuscany, Modens, and Parms, it appears that they are to be restored to their thrones; and, under such circumstances, they will no doubt be ready to join any Confederation that may be dictated to them. But of the King of Naples, now the only independent sovereign in Italy, we hear nothing whatever; and it is not impossible that he may refuse outright. Thus, it is yet a question whether there will be any Federation at all, and still more a question what will be its nature, should it succeed in getting itself formed.

An important fact, now first made certain, is that Austria retains all four of the great fortresses, the Minejo being made the western boundary of her territories. Thus she still holds the keys of Northern Italy, and can take advantage of any favorable emergency to regain what she has now had to shanden. This fact alone shows how utterly unfounded is Napoleon's pretense that he has virtually accomplished his purpose of driving Austria out of Indeed, it is not too much to say hat if he has beaten Austria in the war, she has decidedly beaten him in concluding the peace. She has resigned simply what had been conquered from her, nothing more. France, at an expense of some hundred millions of dollars and the lives of some fifty thousand of her sons, has gained the control of Sardinia, much glory for her soldiers, and the renown of a very lucky and moderately successful General for her Emperor. For him it is much; for France, which has borne

little; and it is not surprising that there should be discontent in Paris The reason alleged by Napoleon for thus suddenly concluding the war is that it was assuming proportions incompatible with the interests of France. In other words, it was tending to become a revolutionary war, with an insurrection at Rome, and a rising in Hungary among its features. It is a curious fact that, just before the battle of Solferino. this same Napoleon actually urged Kossuth, who, at his invitation, had come to see him in the camp. to undertake a revolutionary discretion in favor of the Allies. Before that battle, then, he did not dread the dangers that terrified him immediately afterward. That circumstances after cases is not a novel observation; but it is applicable in the present instance. However, it is needless to multiply evidence to prove that this man is as purely selfish as he is unscrupulous; and that, after having shed the blood of fifty thousand men to gratify his personal ambition, he is ready to forswear and abandon even the hypocrisy of every principle in the name of which he led them to the slaughter.

One of the first results of the present settlement, is the downfall of the Cavour ministry, which has had to quit office in Sardinia. Though one of the c'everest men in Italy, and not at all concerned in making the peace, Count Cavour could not stand before the public indignation and disappointment. It will probably be long before he rises to power sgain. And it will be long before Louis Napoleon can again delude even the sentimentalists and enthusiasts into regarding him as a champion of Freedom. The Italians will now hate him worse than all other representatives of tyranny and of treachery; and we need not be surprised if the knives of Italian assassins should again seek the life of the man, who, promising and pretending to be the conquerer of Italian independence, has left Austria seated almost as firmly as ever on the neck

### PRUSSIA.

In the recent European imbroglio the power which has been, so to say, the butt of events, is Prussia. The rulers of France, Austria, Sardinia, all have known what they desired and have acted accordingly. The ruler of Prussia has not known what he desired, and yet, thinking himself obliged to do sou ething, he has acted bunglingly, undecidedly and tardily, and has covered himself and his country with ridicule.

What had Prussia to do in a war between France and Austria, for the control of Italy Nothing. Prussia aspires to lead Germany; and if her King had an ounce of pluck, not to mention other qualities, he might easily have gained a controlling position in 1848. Her rival in the contest for this predominance is Austria, a power pretending to be German, though not so in reality, and yet weighing on Germany by means of its Italian, Slavic and Hungarian possessions. Why, then, should Prussia interfere to save Austria from the well-merited loss of these foreign provinces, by means of which it exercises an undue and unwhole some influence on Germany? The idea is preposterous, and, in fact, the Prince Regent of Prussia has perceived its absurdity so far that he has refused to go to war, as a body of zealots in Germany would have had him do; but at the same time he has yielded to the clamor of this body to such an extent as to mobilize his army, a measure attended with great expense and enormous popular inconvenience. By this demonstration, he has offended France without saving Austria, and has made both his bitter enemies; while at the same time, by suddenly making peace, the late belligerents prove him to have done it all for nothing. Accordingly he stands to day as a sort of European laughing-stock. He might much better have staid at home, and minded his own business.

## THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

We are close upon important elections in several Southern States, whose results will afford a pretty clear indication of the way those States will be likely to go in the great national contest of 1860. On Monday next, August I, the people of Alabama, Kentucky, and Texas choose respectively State officers, Legislature, and Members of Congress; in Tennessee the same duty is to be discharged on Thursday, August 4, and in North Carolina on

In Alabama, Andrew B. Moore, the present Executive, is the regular Democratic candidate, and is opposed by W. F. Samford (Independent), who, following, after a fashion, the example set by the Opposition in Virginia and Kentucky, affects to be a more intense fire-eater than Moore. There can hardly be a doubt of the success of the latter. In regard to Congressmen, there is bardly sufficient competition with the regular Democratic candidates to make the election interesting. In the HIId District, heretofore represented by the Hon. James F. Dowdell, there appears to be a sharp contest between David Clopton (Dem.) and T. J Judge (Independent "Southern Rights"). In the Hd District, Mr. J. L. Pugh (Ind. Dem.) seems willing to occupy the seat of the Hon. Eli S. Shorter. Beyond these three, we notice no new

names in the canyage In Kentucky the canvass is spirited. The Opposition have Congressional candidates in every district, and profess to surpass the Democrats in subserviency to Slavery. Each party declares its perfect confidence in its success at the polls. The following are the names of the rival candidates:

Governor Joshua F. Brli. Licut Governor ALFRED ALBEN. Attoracy-General Janes Harlas. Auditor Thomas S Paus. Trensurer Doughesty White. Reguler Ed Office John H. Hars Dos. Public Instruction, Wh. F. Evano. ard in Improv t D. R. HAGGARD. JAMES P. BATES HENRY C. BURNS!
SAM'L O. PEYTON.
W. W. SALE.
J. S. CHRISMAN.
JOHN Y. BROWN. IV-W. C. ANDERSON V-JOHN H. JEWETT.\* VII-ti ADAMS. VII-ROST MALLORY VIII-J. M. HARLAN. IX-L. T. MOORE. X-No candidate. The Democratic candidates in the 1st, 11d and Xth District were members of the last Congress. "Ind Democrat.

In Texas, the Tickets in the field are as fol-

Governor... Sam Hirston.
Lent Gowernor..No candidate.
Lend (iffer......No candidate.
Congress—E. Dis. W. B. (Sent.tree...
W. Dis. Jack Hamilton.
T. N. Wath...
T. N. Wath...

Gen. Houston's friends expect to elect him Governor, and his opponents fear that they will do it. The General renounced Know-Nothingism recently. and comes before the people on the strength of his personal popularity, his tiger-skin jacket and the battle of San Jscinto. Ochiltree is an old Whig, and once ran for Governor as such. He now bases his claims for an election on his intense devotion to Slavery, but is in no immediate danger of being elected. The Democratic candidates are, with the exception of Mr. Waul, all incumbents or late incumbents of the offices which they seek, and will, no doubt, with the possible exception of Governor Runnells, be elected. all the expense and suffered all the losses, it is

In Tennessee the contest is lively, and strange to eay, the various Slavery issues are carefully ignored. The result, in the judgment of some poli- nurses.

ticians of reputed esgacity, is doubtful. We subjoin THE LATEST NEWS, THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. the names of the respective candidates: George C. John Netherland Lands G. Harris.

Lands G. Harris.

Lands G. Harris.

Lands G. Harris.

II-T A R. NELSON.
II-HORACK MAYNARD.
III-RIESE B BRARSON.
IV-WW B STORES.
V-BORT. HATTON.
VI-No candidate. VII-THEO H GIRRS.
VIII-JAMES M. QUARLES.
IX-EMERIOS ETHRIDGE.
X-JOHN L. T. SNEED.

In North Carolina the Congressional cauvass seems to be unusually spirited. The candidates, as far as their names have reached us, are as follows: Douglas.

Democrat.
HENRY M. SHAW.
THOMAS RUPELS.
WARREN WINSLOW. District I SMITH. III-GRORGE M. WHITE. V-Jony A Gelesca.
V-Jony A Gelesca.
VI-J. M. Leach.
vers. Stars, Reprix Winston, Alfrand M. Scales.
as are members of the last House.

These elections will not only show the tendencies of the respective States, but they are also interestire as involving the complexion of the next Congress. A few Opposition members from Tennessee, Kentucky or North Carolina would evidently be less agreeable to the managers of the Democratic party than the choice of as many men of their owa peculiar stripe.

### HIGH LIFE IN MISSISSIPPI.

It was, we think, long ago settled to the satisfaction of everybody, except the "niggers" themselves, that nigger-owning, breeding and bartering are productive of the highest social refinement. We poor creatures of the North, denied by a stern Providence the immense privilege of owning our brothers and sisters, vainly aim at the Turveydropian polish, the perfection of which is to be observed, if we may credit The Vicksburg Daily Southron, at Cooper's Well, in the State of Mississippi. The Southron has a correspondent at this retreat, upon whom the well-water has had a remarkable effect, causing him to spell in the most novel and independent manner, and rendering him rather eccentric in respect of grammar. For

piensures are really contageous, so much so, that even toropic would have grown happy, from sympathicing many sweet ladies courteous and obserful people."

-Addisonian, certainly. We are also informed that at a ball given at the Well on the 6th of July, there was " a large display of beauty, accomplishments, opulence, and cheering vivacity." Why should there not have been any amount of "cheering 'vivacity" when "the band selected for the occasion sent forth unceasing, soul-stirring music, which imbued every mind?" Then there were so " many paragons of grace, beauty, intellect and "accomplishments." Will our readers accept a few specimens ?

Paragon I .- Miss Mary S -- h, from Canton. Dis ting ushed amiability. Loveliness of disposition. Intellect. Grace. Information. "Fromher sweet lips," ve are told, "flowed harmonies of thought, and ex-pressions that charmed all hearts." A very remark-

Paragon II.—Miss S—d. Seraphic countenance. Beautifully-caved features.

Paragon III.—The fascinating Mattie G—n, from Jackson, "added much animation and levity to the "occasion." But here is the aderable Mattie at full learnth. "Her well-formed features are ever lit up with a sprightli

of temper. Her eyes gleam rather than sparkle, abo ever speaks with vivacity, but always in a sweet tone of voice, and there is in all her carriage, particularly when she walks, a certain digni-fied and pleasing grace, which never deserts her, and which is very remarkable.

Paragon IV.—The attractive and opulant Mrs.
Paragon IV.—The attractive and opulant Mrs.
P—e. Tall. Erect. Physique elegant. Queenly.
After the Roman model. "She possesses a worthy and esterling development in the seat of good judgment and intellect, of unusual capacity in her sex."
Paragon V.—Miss Y—er. Glowing beauty. Brilliant far searching eyes. Peach-tinted cheeks. Rabicund lips. Wavy, golden-brown carls. Pearl-like neck. "An inexplicable power to simultaneously converse with seventeen men, with increasing charms "to each."

Paragon VI.—Miss B.—n. Exuberant physique. Paragon VII.—Mrs. I.—t. Hitarious.

After the band selected for the occasion had ceased sending forth unceasing music, "the ever agreeable, obliging and experienced steward. . Mr. Wm. G. Reynolds, appeared at the head of the dancing hall, and announced supper." Of this festive meal, it is said that "it embraced all of "the varied wants and desires of the inner man." But was there nothing provided for the inner woman? Are we to believe that the queenlike diss Y-r, the affable Miss B-n, the graceful Mrs. L-t, and the fascinating Mattie G-n had no support Was Miss Mary S-h sent hungry to her virtuous sheets, when for so long "from her sweet lips had flowed harmonies of thought and expressions that charmed all hearts?" Was there no refreshment for the lady " with the inexplicable power to simultaneously converse with seventeen men, with increasing charms to each ?" Was the young woman with "the "exuberant "physique" left to pine upon air! We will not elieve it. The landlord would not have permitted it. The "model landlord," Col. Williams, who is also "a paragon"-"a paragon of sociability,

mirth and enjoyment." The fluid which is drawn from Cooper's Well is salutary and remedial," and there is some reason to believe that this well is the fountain of perpetual youth which the old voyager sought in vain. Its wonderful effect upon the human system and particularly upon the organs of speech, is seen in the fact that Miss Y--- r, the lady of the " peachtinted cheeks and rubicund lips," can " simultaneously converse with seventeen men," at the same time " participating in the hilarious dance." Miss S--d also drinks it, and her "countenance "is seraphic," from which we infer that the fluid "is not bad to take." But we shall soon have an opportunity of testing this Mississippi Hippocras. Col. Williams is daily bottling it to fill orders." It will be sent "in five-gallon demijohns to New-York." Will Col. Williams, "the model land-"lord," please to send us two or three hogsheads of this fascinating fluid? Who knows that under its inspiring influence we may not cut a very pretty figure in the "bilarious dance"-that it may not "meet the varied wants and desires" of our "inner man"-that by drinking it continually we may not in time acquire that rhetorical elegance by which Southern newspapers are distinguished ! At any rate, send a butt of it to our esteemed friend, Mr. Buchanan. Mixed with his fine old whisky, it will make a beautiful ante-praudial tipple.

WHEAT IN INDIANA .- From a private letter from a friend in Indiana, who has had a good opportunity of beervation, we are assured that the wheat crop in the aggregate in that State has never been equal to the one just now securely harvested. The yield in bushels is not only large, but the quality is extra good. The papers of that State almost unanimously ppear to confirm this information, and generally gree that the Indian corn crop promises pretty fairly. Some sections of the State have been alar ned with fear of drouth, but the cause of that fear appears to have generally passed away.

THE LATE SHOOTING AFFAIR .- Miss Shewart, the victim of Macdonald, was much worse last night, and the Hospital doctors said she was failing fast. No one is allowed to attend her except the doctors and

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

Washington, Wednesday, July 27, 1859. Mr Latham's nomination for Governor of California is a positive triumph over the Administration, he having been removed from the Collectorship of San Francisco. He is a follower of Judge

Senator Slidell was expected here a week ago, but has been detained in consequence of the discrganization in the rank and file of the party in Louisians. There is a confirmed coolness between Mr. Bucksusn and him, which the Pittsburgh movement in favor of J. B. for a second term will Although the President assured Postmaster

Cook's friends that he should not be removed, Postmaster-General Holt is determined to probe every new charge thoroughly. Hence an sgent was dispatched to Chicago a fortuight ago, but has not vet reported. Several Bureau and other officers who have been

absent for the past fortuight have returned. Secretary Floyd will not leave the Virginia Springs till he has been advised so to do by his physicians. Secretary Toucey is expected here soon.

Washington, Wednesday, July 27, 1859. A letter from Dr. Forney, Superistendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, states that the two children spared from the Mountain Meadow massacre, have been detained by the United States District-Attorney as witnesses against certain white men who are strongly implicated in that crime. The other children will arrive at Leavenworth about the 10th of August, where W.n. C. Mitchell, whose two sons and their wives were among the murdered emigrants, will receive them and return them to their friends in Arkansas. The mitiatory steps for their recovery were taken by Mr. Mix, the former Commissioner, and Commissioner Green word has zealously consummated that humane pur-

pose.
Majors Whiting and Eastman, Captains Tyler and

Majors Whiling and Fastman, Captains 1yer and Campbell and Lieut. Elwood are on their return to the States on leave of absence.

The public lands advertised to be sold in Minnesota from the 1st to the 14th of October, embrace the Gov-ernment alternates within the six mile limits of the railroad grants, and the pine lands of the north-eastern rtion of that State, consisting of a milion and three quarter acres.
The President contemplates returning to Washing-

ton on Wednerday.

The Postmaster-General will visit Kentucky during

the month of August. Murder of a Family by the Father.

## FREEFORT, Ill., Wednesday, July 27, 1859. A German, named Peter Arndt, hving near Cedars-

ville, in this County, killed three of his children with an axe yesterday afternoon, and wounded the fourth so badly that it is not expected to live. He made no resistance when arrested, and assigned no reasons for Later from Barbadoes.

### Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

The schooner G. M. Robertson, from Barbadoes on the 10th inst., has arrived at the Lazaretto. She reports that the new British mail-steamer Paramatta, from Southampton for St. Thomas, went ashore on the 1st inst. at Anecada Island, north-east of St. Thomas. and that exertions were making to get her off. No ives were lost. Her reported cost is £160,000. The ingar refinery of G. A. Nightingale, at Bridgeton, Barbadoes, was burned on June 20. Loss, \$10,000.

### The Regatta at Worcester.

Wercester, Mass., Wednesday, July 27, 1859. The Regatta to-day for the citizens' prizes was witnessed by some 10,000 people.

The first race, by six-oared boats, was won by the Yale; distance 3 miles; time 19m. 14s., beating the The second race, by four-oared boats, was won by

the Leader of Williamsburg; distance 3 miles; time 21m. 1s., beating the Experiment eight seconds. The Quickstep, of Boston, was only 33 seconds behind the The race for single sculls was won by John Hancon,

n the boat Olivia Roberts; distance 2 miles; time 16m. 20s., leading Doyle, of Boston, only eight seconds. The New-York and Boston boats and crews return home to-morrow morning. The following were the prizes: Six-oared boats—let prize, \$100: 2d prize, \$75. Four oared boats—1st

prize, \$75; 2d prize, \$50. Single sculls-1st prize, \$50; 2d prize, \$25.

The Judges were D. W. Lincoln, E. Bynner and

George W. Beadle of Worcester; Amos W. Learned and R. M. Pratt of Boston, and A. L. Clarke of New-The regatts was looked upon by everybody as the

most successful of the season. From The Worcester Spy, July 27.

The general regatta will take place to-day, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. The course for the four and six oared boats will be round the mile and one half take and return, making three miles. The course for wherries was intended to be round the mile stake and return, making two nales. It has been suggested, how-ever, by those most interested, and has received the favorable consideration of the judges, that the course for wherries should be made four miles instead of two. The following entries have been already made, which additions are expected to be made to-day:

which additions are expected to be made to-day:

First Race for Sir-overed Boats.

The "Yale"—six-oured shell, entered by S. Davis Page; length
forct 5 inches; Spanish cedar, orew-H. L. Johnson, (atroke),
f. Stanton, jr., J. H. Twichell, H. W. Camp, Chas H Owen,
fight due pants, sik shirts, light blue shull caps. Total Weight,
the first pants, sik shirts, light blue shull caps. Total Weight, pounds.

The "Asianta"—six oared inputreak, entered by A. B. Judis length 445 feet; light straw onlor; crew—A. B. Judson,
roke), E. Judson, E. H. Sears, C. H. Perry, C. H. Cady, P.
Jastram (buw), W. H. Ames, (coxwam), Uniform—gray
ck pants, salmon silk shirts, blue skull caps. Total weight

inds.

"Harvard"—slavoared shell, entered by J. H. Ellison,
b. 49 feet, pine color. Crow—C. Crowninshield (stroke),
Forbes, E. G. Abbet, H. B. Russell, J. W. Wales, J. H.
(down). Uniform—blue pants, white shirts, red handler-Toris weight, 554 points.

"Avon"—slavoared, ispostreak, entered by A. H. Hardy. st, iap-streak, entered by A. H. Hardy. erath, 4: feet, white, with given stripe. Grew S. F. Emmons to ke, C. M. Woodward, H. J. Doollittle, E. Carter, G. E. dans, A. H. Hardy bow). Uniform—Black pants, white lits, white handkerchiefs, with green ribbons. Total weight,

Second Race for Four-Oured Boats. The "Quickstep" (lap streak) of Boston, entered by J locat Leight of best 25 fest, straw color, rowed by Ro-bonovan (streak) J. Hurley J. Driscoll, and J. A. Scott the latform, red, white and bine striped shirt. Total weight of in

Leader" (shell) of New-York, entered by Charles Wethered. Length of boat 50 feet, bay wood, straw color, rowed by Charles Wetherell (stroke). William Sellers, Thomas Sellers, J. Sellers (bow), and — Lord (coxswain). Uniform,

ellers, J Senerations, a shift, "(shell), of New-York, entered by this parts and puck shift. The "Jeremian Bonelty," (shell), of New-York, entered by Indica McLoy, Length of boat, 49 feet, white color; rowed by Indicas Euras, (stroke), Hogh Burns, Peter Fay, and Andrew Fay, (bow). Uniform, white shirt and white handscriblef. To all wells of men Sed pounds.

The "Gro. J Brawn," (shell), of New-York, entered by Charles. The "Gro. J Brawn," (shell), of New-York, entered by Charles. tal weight of men 589 pounds.
The "Geo. J. Brawn," (shell), of New York, entered by Charles
McCoy. Length of boat, 46 feet, write and blue color; rowed by
John Mosgrove (stroke). Michael Valory, Thomas Forrel, and
John Leary (bow). Uniform, red shirt and white handkerchief.
Total weight of men, 350 pounds.
The celebrated four-oared boat, "Robert L. Allair,"

of Newburgh, is also expected to-day. The Thomas Jefferton, (a simily, of New York entered by helis bioCoy, Length of boat 25 fest—painted black; pulled y Abdrew Fay, weighing 160 lbs.; dress—white shirt and black

by Addrew ray, weighing 100 (as, Gress Andrew Ray, entered by The "The older Grovier," (a shell), of New-York, entered by Charles MeCov and pulled by John Hancon. Length of boat 24 feet; painted bleck. Mr. Hancon weight 155 lbs., and wears a waite sent with red arripes and a red nandkerchile?. The "Olivia Roberts" (a shell) of New-York, entered by Charles McCory and pulled by Thomas Borr. Length of boat, 25 feet-painted black. Mr. Borr weight 100 pounds, and wears a red clints and a black handkerchile?. The "Hurare Jennias" (a shell) of Somerville, Mass., entered by J. Wells and pulled by J. Wells. Length of boat 25 feet cosk. Mr. Wells weight 100 pounds, and wears a white shirt and gray cap.

gray cop.

The "Friendship" (a shell) of Boston, entered by Thomas
Doyle and nulled by Thomas Doyle. Length of boat 25 feet, oak.
Mr. Doyle weight 149 pounds, and wears a red shirt and a red
batckerchief.

batckerchief.
The "Tigress" (a shell), of East Boston, entered by Joseph Mathelion and pulled by Joseph Manheim. Length of boat 29 feet; painted black. Mr. Manheim weigns 19) pounds, and wears

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

## THE TREATY OF PEACE.

THE PRINCES OF TUSCANY AND MODENA TO RETURN.

THE EMPERORS GOING HOME.

# The Minciothe Austrian Boundary

DISSATISFACTION IN ITALY.

## RESIGNATION OF COUNT CAVOUR.

## Garibaldi Disposed to Continue the War.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and arrived at Halifax at 1 p. m. of the 26th

The screw steamship Kangaroo, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 13th, and at Liverpool the following evening.

The steamship Ocean Queen, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at 6 p. m. of the 14th. The steamship Saxonia, from New-York, arrived

at Southampton on the 13th. The Royal Mail steamship Persia, from New-York, teacted Liverpool at 94 p. m. of Friday, the 15th. The steamship Jura left Liverpool simultaneously with the Europa, for New York direct.

The papers were mainly engaged in speculations up on the sudden conclusion of peace and its results. Letters from Paris assert that much discontent pre miled there in regard to the terms of peace and the small result of the war, although the peace itself gave

general satisfaction. The Paris Siecle, the organ of the French Liberals. s dissatisfied, and says France will have everything to begin in a few years if the minutest Austrian influence is suffered an abode in Italy. It calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian princes, the confederates of

The Emperor Napoleon had quitted the seat of war, and was en route for France. He was expected to proceed direct to St. Cloud, and defer his official entry nto Paris till he makes it at the head of the army of

The Emperor and King of Sardinia arrived at Taria on the 15th, and, amid enthusiastic acclamations, were met by Prince Carignan and Count Cavour. The Emperor of Austria left Verona for Vienas on

the morning of the 14th. His order of the day, published at Verona on the 12th, says that Austria commerced the war for the maintenance of her sacred treaties, relying on the devotedness of her people, the bravery of her army, and on her natural allies. Not having found allies, Austria yields to an unfavorable political situation. The Emperor cordially thanks the people as well as the army, who have again shown that their sovereign may confidently rely on their devotequess if any new struggles should arise.

The interview between the Emperors at Villafrance s said to have lasted nearly the whole day.

The Paris Moniteur publishes a proclamation by the Emperor, announcing to the soldiers the basis of peace. It is to the following effect:

peace. It is to the following effect:

The principal aim of the war is attained, and Italy will become for the first time a nation. Venetia, it is true, remains to Austria, but she will, nevertheless, be an Italian province, forming part of an Italian confederation. The union of Lombardy with Predmont creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence. The Italian Governments which have remisized inactive, or which have been called back into their peacessions, will comprehend the necessity of salaray reforms. A general amnesty will obliterate the traces of civil discord. Italy, henceforth mistress of her destinies, will only have herself to accuse should she not progress regularly in order and freedom. You will soon return to France.

A grateful country will there receive with transports those soldiers who have raised so high the glory of our arms at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Mal-

A grateful country with their elective with transport those scidiers who have raised so high the glory of our arms at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Mal-egnano and Solferino, who in two months have freed Piedmont, and have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests that France had in this formidable with the interests that France had in this formulation war. Be proud, then, of your success—proud of the results obtained—proud especially of being the well-beloved children of that France who will always be the great nation so long as she shall have a heart to comprehend noble causes, and men like you to defend end noble causes, and men like you

Vallegio, July 12, 1853. The preliminary conditions of the treaty of peace are thus appounced in the official Austrian Correspond-

"Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation, to which Austria accedes. Lombardy, as far as the line of the Miscio, is to be given up. Mantus, Perchiers, Borgoforto, and the given up. Mantua, Perchiera, Borgoforto, and the whole of Venetia remain Austrian, possessions. The Princes of Tuecany and Modena are to return to their States. A universal amnesty is to be granted.

The Vienna correspondent of The London Times eave three applications were made to the Emperor of Austria before he would consent to the armistice. The overtures were made direct by Napoleon. for the purpose of preventing the mediation of neu-

The same correspondent says the Pope was burnt in effigy at Milan, and that a very unfriendly feeling had sprung up between Napoleon and Victor Eman-

The Monitour of Tuesday contains the following:

DESENZANO, July 14, 1859. The Augsburg Gazette alleges that the cause of the armistice was the existence of a dangerous malady in the French army; but; to this we can give a formal de-nial. The sanitary state of the French army is excel-lent, and exceeds even the hope which could be enter-tained from the heat and fatigue endured.

The King of Sardinia had issued the following procamation to the people of Lombardy: Heaven has blessed our arms with the powerful aid

of our magnanimous and valuant ally, the Emperor Na-poleon, and we arrived in a few days, after victory upon victory, at the banks of the Mincio. To-lay I come back among you to tell you that Heaven has granted your wishes. An armistice, followed by pro-liminaries of peace, assures the people of Lombardy of their independence. According to your desire many their independence. According to your desire, many times expressed, you will henceforth form, with an ac-cient state, one single and free family. I take your destiny under my direction, and hope to find in you that concurrence which the chief of a State needs in order to create a new administration. Itself you, people of Lombardy, to trust in your King. Established on a solid and imperishable basis, he will procure happiness for a new country which Heaven has intrusted to his overment. to his overnment.

News from Milan of the 13th states that the King of Sardinia arrived there in the evening, amid the plaudits of the populace. His Majesty subsequently presented himself on the balcony of his hotel, and

as greeted with warm acclamations of "Vive il Re." The Emperor of Austria has ordered an immediate

cessation of the recruiting just commenced. It was rumored that the Emperor and Empress of the French would visit Vienna.

The French army were reported to have commenced their countermarch.

Count Cayour and his colleagues in the Sardinian Ministry had resigned, and their resignations were accepted by the Kong. This action, it is said, was caused by the conditions of the peace. Count Arees had been charged with the formation of a new Cab

Two days before the armistice a war tax was imposed on Piedmont, amounting to one-tenth of all the taxes on property, customs, taxes, &c.

It was considered probable that the dismissal of